THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1870. VOL. 39—NO. 132

FROM WASHINGTON.

Laughable---Postmasters in Council Preparing for Violators of Law---Official Advices from Cuba---Apportionment Bill---Tobacco to be Seized---Chase's Opinion of Hoar---Cotton Growing---Cuba---The Income Tax---An Interesting Question---Georgia---XVth Amendment in Ohio---Mullins, the Orator of the House---Pollard---The Dominican Republic---Trouble Brewing Between Grant and the Senate---A Convention of Assessors---Mr. Boutwell's New Loan Bill---Depository National Banks---The Finances---Removal of the Capitol---Postal Telegraph System---The Coal Interests---Bank Note Circulation---Internal Revenue in Tennessee---Paraguay and Brazil---Hoar's Case.

BANK NOTE CIRCULATION.

Two bills have been prepared to increase the National bank note circulation, and will probably be introduced on Monday in the House.

POLLARD.

Mr. E. A. Pollard, of the St. Cloud Hotel, gives notice that she has no personal or business relations with Mr. E. A. Pollard, of Richmond, Va.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

Gen. Washburne, of Wisconsin, intends to take advantage of the present telegraphers' strike, to urge upon Congress the adoption of the postal telegraph system.

LAUGHABLE.

Generals Luperon and Cabral, two discontented and disappointed Domingo rebel leaders, have issued a proclamation against the sale of Samana to the United States. As Jemmy Twitcher would say, "Vel, vot of it?"

CHASE'S OPINION OF HOAR.

Chief Justice Chase, in conversation with a Senator to-day concerning Judge Hoar, said he was sorry that he was not confirmed, as in his judgment, and that of his associates, he would make a good appointment.

THE COAL INTERESTS.

The Ways and Means Committee have again been appealed to hear the coal interest regarding the present duty, but, so far, the Committee have not evinced any determination to reduce the rate, and the Maryland and Pennsylvania interests seem needlessly alarmed.

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL.

Representative Finkelburg, of Missouri, is preparing a bill, which he is shortly to introduce, for the removal of the capital to the Mississippi valley. He does not propose to name any particular locality, but to leave it to be selected by a commission.

INTERNAL REVENUE IN TENNESSEE.

Collector Wells, of Tennessee, is here asking for troops to enable him to enforce the revenue laws in his district. He says he seized a team loaded with contraband whisky, and drove it into a shed. During the night fifty Ku-klux surrounded him, drove off the wagon and set fire to the shed.

TEXAS.

A telegram to the President informs him that a memorial from Texas, explaining that great frauds were committed in the election in Texas, and that Hamilton ought to be declared Governor. Other advices say that Gen. Reynolds and Morgan Hamilton's brother, the defeated gubernatorial candidate, will probable be elected Senators.

XVTH AMENDMENT IN OHIO.

Senator Morton, on Friday, received a letter from a high officer of the State Government of Ohio, at Columbus, in which the writer says he has made, with others, a special canvass of the two Houses of the State Legislature, and that he is fully satisfied that there will be a clear majority in favor of ratifying the XVth Amendment. Governor Hayes is also understood to hold the same opinion.

OFFICIAL ADVICES FROM CUBA.

Rear Admiral Poor writes from Key West, December 28th, that there had arrived at Havana 9655 Spanish troops up to December 26th, and on the 11th, 1074; on the 16th, 1133; on the 18th, 382; on the 21st, 1340; total to date, 13,584. There are no foreign men-of-war at Havana, and nothing specially new in the political situation.

PREPARING FOR VIOLATORS OF LAW.

The Secretary of War has authorized officers in Texas, Florida and Georgia, to loan pistols and rifles to revenue officers, and to sell them powder and shot at cost, whenever they may require the same while hunting up the illicit distilleries and the violators of the Internal Revenue laws. Troops also are at the command of the revenue collectors whenever desired.

TOBACCO TO BE SEIZED.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has sent instructions to the Supervisor of the division embracing the Indian Territory, to seize all unstamped tobacco manufactured therein. The tobacco which may be seized in the section named will be brought into Arkansas, where the Courts will settle the question of jurisdiction. It is not designed to seize factories, but only manufactured tobacco on which the tax has not been paid.

The Commissioner has also directed that the revenue officers shall bond the goods manufactured in the Indian Territory, and if they are taken from the Territory they must pay the regular tax. The treaty with the Cherokees does not provide that they shall avail themselves of neutral territory to carry on the arts of civilization, "whisky distilleries and tobacco manufactories," and if goods manufactured in that Territory are shipped beyond its limits, they must be subject to revenue laws.

POSTMASTERS IN COUNCIL.

Postmaster-General Creswell has summoned to Washington the postmasters of the leading cities of the country to meet him on the fifteenth instant, for the purpose of general consultation on matters of importance. It is understood that superintending architect Mullett will submit to this convention his plans for the new York and Boston Postoffices and other important structures in other cities, and ask them for suggestions and advice which may be of service in the prosecution of the work.

PARAGUAY AND BRAZIL.

A proposition is now considered in Washington that the United States Government shall renew its offer of mediation between the allies and Paraguay; that if the offer is not accepted the United States Government shall withdraw its representatives from the capitals of Brazil and the other allied powers, and that it shall dispatch to the scene a naval force sufficient to encourage and warrant any proposition which may be made by Paraguay, or which may be sanctioned by one or more of the other Republics.

THE INCOME TAX.

There is a good deal of talk among members of Congress about the income tax, and some of them are receiving letters asking if the tax must be paid this year. The law is so plain that it would seem as if no one need to raise this question. Taxes cannot be laid on this year's income; but they must be paid this spring on last year's income, and the Revenue Bureau are now having the proper blanks printed. It is not yet certain what action the Ways and Means committee will recommend in reference to the continuation of the tax; but it is not at all likely that Congress will re-enact at five per cent. The Democrats generally show a disposition to go against the whole thing in any form, but the probabilities are that three per cent. will finally be laid, with a change in the exemption.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

Mr. Paine, Chairman of the House Committee on Elections, has prepared a bill for the apportionment of Representatives throughout the States, which is the best presented. The number of members is to be three hundred, with the proportionate number added with the admission of a new State. After the Forty-second Congress a new enumeration is to be made before the 15th of August, 1870, and the basis of representation fixed. The number called for will embrace all the Southern States, including Mississippi, Texas, Virginia and Georgia. The next Congress is to have, under the bill, the same number of districts from each State as at present, and any additional number which a State may be entitled to, are to be elected by the State at large. If it is found, under the new apportionment, that any State has more than it is entitled to, no reduction will be made until the Forty-second Congress. As the bill comes from the Committee on Elections, it will stand a good chance of being pressed. It is very long, and its provisions are clearly stated and well organized.

COTTON GROWING.

Commander Truxton, of the United States ship Jamestown, writes to the Navy Department from Marquiso Island, dated September 30th, that an attempt is to be made by a company of Englishmen to grow Sea Island cotton on Wookeevs Island, and a grant of several thousand acres of land has been made by the French Government to certain French citizens in Tahiti, who temporarily vacated the claims to the English company.

GEORGIA.

Governor Bullock, of Georgia, telegraphed to Washington on Friday, to a prominent Senator, saying that the Democratic State Central Committee had held a meeting and decided to prevent the Democratic members of the Legislature, who are qualified under all the acts to hold their seats, from resigning, in order to prevent a Legislative quorum. A quorum is therefore assured, and the XVth Amendment and the immediate admission of Georgia is rendered certain.

MULLENS, THE "ORATOR OF THE HOUSE."

On Saturday a letter was received at the Internal Revenue bureau, from James Mullens, late member of Congress from Tennessee, Collector of the Fourth-Tennessee district, giving an account of the outrages recently perpetrated in Shelby and Rutherford counties, and appealing to the Commissioner to have squads of United States soldiers detailed for the purpose of assisting the Collector in enforcing the revenue laws in his section of the State. He says that without such assistance the Government expects to suppress illicit distillation, which prevails to a great extent.

AN INTERESTING QUESTION.

An interesting question has arisen out of the recent sale to private parties of the Government property at Harper's Ferry. The purchasers claim that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have no legal right to run their road through what was, until the recent sale, a Government reservation. Permission to run their track through the Harper's Ferry property was given the Company by the Secretary of War thirty years ago. It is claimed that this sale vitiates this permission, and that two miles of the railroad track, being on the main road to the West, is by mere sufferance on the land of private parties.

CUBA.

The news reached Washington the other day, from Havana, that the Cuban Junta in New York had advised the insurgents to lay down their arms, and that the revolution was consequently at an end. The New York Junta indignantly denied the assertion of the Havana telegram, and protested that the Cuban cause never looked more hopeful, and now we have a dispatch from Madrid stating that "the Cuban insurrection has ended by order of the Cuban Junta in New York." It seems somewhat difficult to get at the truth in the matter, but at any rate, it cannot be denied that the friends of Cuba are considerably depressed by these rumors of disaster to their cause.

THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

While the treaty which is to be sent to the Senate for the annexation of the Dominican Republic to the United States may be ratified, there seems a difference of opinion among Senators to going beyond a Territorial Government for new acquisitions. As telegraphed last night, parties who are interested in the annexation state that the fulfillment of the scheme will be the formation of a State with two Senators and representatives in Congress, as the population of the Island is over six hundred thousand. She would be entitled to several representatives in Congress; hence, as soon as the treaty is ratified, it is the declared intention of parties to go to San Domingo to establish a National Bank and introduce other American institutions.

MR. BOUTWELL'S NEW LOAN BILL.

Secretary Boutwell's new loan bill will, it is understood, get into Congress this week. He adheres to the scheme laid down in his annual report, but there are not many members of Congress who believe we can negotiate a loan at par for four and a half per cent. A good many are willing enough that he should have a chance to try it; but the opinion prevails that the rate of interest had better be fixed at a higher figure. Most of the outside talk is to the effect that nothing can be done at less than five per cent; but it should be remembered that the Secretary has not yet presented the reasons which induce his belief that we may negotiate at the rate he has named, and a statement of the reasons may throw some light on the problem.

DEPOSITORY NATIONAL BANK.

The following is an extract from a letter from the United States Treasurer to a Depository National Bank: "The Treasurer claims and will exercise the right to overdraw his account with a depository National Bank by drafting or otherwise to such an extent as to bring the indebtedness of the Bank of the United States within the limit of its securities, whenever its aggregate indebtedness to the Government and its officers shall exceed such securities. It is evident that in no other manner can the Government be protected from the risk of loss. The risk is the same whether the defaults stands to the credit of the Treasurer or of disbursing officers; and the Treasurer is in both cases equally bound to protect the interest of the Government by bringing the indebtedness of the bank to the United States within the limit of its securities.

TROUBLE BREWING BETWEEN GRANT AND THE SENATE.

"We believe the President has at last very well backed up" with the Senate. It is "got his back up," at least, that the opinion reported to be heped, at least, by him by Gen. Frank Blair may be verified in the case of Mr. Hoar. Indeed, I learn from a pretty good source, that he defies the refractory Senators, will insist upon final action, and threatens reprisals upon rejection. The objection to Hoar, that he is a non-resident of the South—never, in point of fact, having set foot upon soil south of the Potomac—sounds, at this day, supremely ridiculous, especially coming, as it does, from the mouths of the carpetbaggers and scallawags who misrepresent that section in Congress. Other matters have, I learn, soured the General, and some say he has become exceedingly crusty of late. The Senate will not humor him by repealing the Tenure-of-Office act. *Serious* committees are proposed to investigate very delicate matters, and more are in embryo. His "policy" with regard to Cuba he knows will be handled without gloves; and, in short, the horizon all round looks murky, and forbodes a coming storm, compared to which the little "unpleasantness" between Congress and Andy was mere lovers' quarrels.

THE FINANCES.

One of the finest financial measures to come from the committee in Congress, will probably be that for redeeming the outstanding three per cent. certificates which at the last statement of the public debt, amounted to $45,545,000, more than four million less than they were when Congress met. The Secretary of the Treasury recommended a further grant of $35,000,000 national bank circulation in their stead, but it does not look as if Congress would be content with this.

There is a strong demand for more money in the South, and something of a demand from the West. This amount might satisfy those sections, but it makes no provision for the Pacific coast, where, as everybody admits, the currency is soon to take the place of gold in general business. Some persons who have looked into matters think the South should have $15,000,000; the West $10,000,000, and the Pacific $24,000,000. An increase to the National Banks of the whole amount of the three per cents would not quite meet this figure. Money lending men of the East favor contraction, but the demand in that direction seems hardly strong enough to prevail.

Projects for the redistribution of bank circulation will undoubtedly be introduced, but at present the increase appears more probable than a general redistribution. Of the bills already presented, half a dozen provide for free banking, and four more look to an increase of circulation in one form or another. The Banking Committee of the House and the Finance Committee of the Senate are both dilatory, and neither has seriously debated any of their questions, so that it is almost impossible to get any safe data on which to ground a conclusion as to which action will finally be taken.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Gen. Sherman, to-day, announced the death of Gen. Mower, than whom, he says, a better soldier or a braver man never lived.

A private letter from Paris says the resignation of the French Ministers at London and Berlin was owing to the want of sympathy with the new French regime.

Mr. Dartas, recently Minister from Portugal to the United States, has been transferred in that capacity to Brussels.

The Senate, to-day, confirmed the nomination of Lorenzo Sawyer, Circuit Judge for the Ninth Judicial Circuit, and referred the treaty for the acquisition of San Domingo to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

A report made by Superintendent Raymond, of the Engineer Corps, describes the Yonkon river in Alaska as the third largest river in the world.

Secretary Boutwell says the Department has no information relative to the payment of $600,000 in gold by Japan, for indemnity for aggression upon our commerce, as stipulated by the treaty of 1864, the books showing that no such amount had been deposited.

The Postmaster-General reports to the Senate that the Postal Convention with Brazil has failed, because of the Director-General of Posts claiming an unequal share of the postage.

The President has nominated Edward Soloman, of Illinois, Governor of Washington Territory; H. H. Edwards, of Michigan, Circuit Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, vice S. L. Withey declined; Wm. H. H. Terrill, Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

Yesterday the Secretary of War transmitted to the Senate a draft of a proposed bill providing for the disposition of useless military reservations. He also reported that there is now in the Treasury to the credit for sick and wounded soldiers some $4,000,000, contributed during the war by members of religious denominations, conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, and who were relieved from duty on the payment of $300 each. The money is desired by the National Asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers. The Secretary also informed the Senate that the United States arsenal buildings and grounds at Little Rock, Arkansas, are now and will hereafter be required for military purposes.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 11.—The bill repealing the gambling law has passed the Senate.

Affidavits have been made charging J. W. Connock, paying teller of the Citizens Bank, with killing John Noxon, at the Boston Club, Saturday night.

The Legislature received a communication from Auditor Wickliffe demanding an investigation of the charges made by the Governor.

The Galveston steamship Enterpe, hence to New York, with a thousand bales of cotton and an assorted cargo, was burned this morning in Galveston Bay. The vessel and cargo were a total loss, with the exception of 100 bales.

THE ARMY.

Changes Ordered in Department Commanders.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—Brevet Maj. Gen. Chas. H. Smith, commanding the 19th Infantry, being promoted in rank to Gen. Joseph A. Mower, late commander of the Department of Louisiana, has been assigned to the command of that Department. Brevet Maj. Gen. Robert B. Ayers is assigned to the command of the 19th Infantry at Little Rock, and Brevet Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds is assigned to the command of the 25th Infantry, vice Mower, died; although Gen. Reynolds remains in command of the State of Texas.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Rochefort's Paper in Trouble.

PARIS, January 11.—The office of the *Marseilles*, Henri Rochefort's newspaper, has been seized by order of the government.

Ex-Congressman Murdered.

NEW YORK, January 11.—Hon. John Hughes, ex-Congressman from New York, died yesterday from injuries inflicted by a drunken man some weeks ago. His murderer is in custody.

Look out for Counterfeits.

NEW YORK, January 11.—Dangerous counterfeit fifty cent fractional currency notes of the new Lincoln vignette issue, have just been put in circulation. The backs are very good, but the faces of the notes look rather dark and blurred. John Anderson is under arrest for passing the notes.

Progress of the Strike.

NEW YORK, January 11.—The Western Union Telegraph Company is firm and the strikers are firm, and there is no present compromise visible; meanwhile, the funds of the operators out of work are running low, and the various labor organizations in the city have undertaken to tax their own members five per cent. for the benefit of their suffering brethren.

The American and French Cables.

LONDON, January 11.—The negotiations for the consolidation of the interests between the Anglo-American and French Cable Company are progressing favorably. It has already been settled that the two companies will work harmoniously together, capitalize their aggregate receipts, and divide their profits upon an agreed basis, even though negotiations for still closer arrangements should fail.

Another Row in the Goldroom.

NEW YORK, January 10.—There was a stormy scene in the goldroom yesterday, resulting from the refusal of Trevor & Colgate to comply with the rules of the clearinghouse, and deposit with the Gold Exchange Bank a certificate check for $500,000 for balance due the bank, and accept in exchange a similar check for the balance due them by the bank. They allege that they have had trouble enough with Mullan, and contend that they have a right to do business in such a manner as will secure them against loss. The bank officials finally agreed to the terms proposed. Yesterday they announced that hereafter all persons dealing with Trevor & Colgate must accept the risk of settling. This affair will probably involve a serious derangement of the clearing-house system.

NASHVILLE.

General Synopsis of Proceedings of the Legislature.

The Constitutional Convention---Progress of Business.

SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.

NASHVILLE, January 11.

In the Senate Mr. Faulkner introduced a bill defining the duties of railroad receivers to secure the earnings of railroads. It provides for the commencement of suits in the Court of Chancery against delinquent receivers, presidents or other officers of railroads in Tennessee passed, and was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

The House bill reducing merchants' taxes was, after some discussion, postponed to Tuesday next.

The bill incorporating the Memphis Water Works Company passed its first reading.

In the House the bills by Mr. Townsend incorporating an Order of Seven, and establishing Probate Courts in Shelby county, passed its first reading.

The House bill providing that the Bank of Tennessee notes be taken for taxes and other purposes, it being the special order, was discussed, amended and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Caldwell's amendment to that bill shall only relate to taxes assessed previous to 1870, was adopted.

The action of the Convention to-day was mainly confined to the introduction and discussion of resolutions, the most of which were referred to committees. The resolutions introduced refer mainly to the action and government of the Convention, and are without any special political significance. All the delegates but three are present.

The remains of Andrew Hynes Ewing, who was killed by Yancy at Guthrie Monday, will be brought here to-morrow for interment beside the grave of his father, the late Hon. Andrew Ewing.

The bill adopted by the Board of Aldermen makes the city license of retail liquor dealers $75 per annum, and requires the Recorder to collect money due for such privileges, instead of the County Court Clerk as hitherto.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH.

NASHVILLE, January 11.—A bill passed the Senate to-day, on first reading, and was referred to the Improvement Committee, defining the duties of Receivers of Railroads, and providing for securing the earnings of railroads to meet the interest on bonds advanced for building of said roads. It provides for turning of delinquent roads over to the Chancery Courts.

The House bill to reduce the tax on merchants being a special order, was taken up on third reading, and after several ineffectual attempts to amend was postponed till next Friday.

In the House a bill was offered providing for the opening of negotiations for the purchase of that portion of Alabama north of the Tennessee river.

A bill providing for the reception of Tennessee Bank notes for taxes engrossed the greater portion of the day, and was finally amended and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Considerable disposition was shown to avoid taking these notes, if possible.

The Convention met at 10 a. m. Several absent members appeared and were sworn in—the oath being to support the Constitution of the United States, and discharge their duties faithfully, which was administered to all members and officers.

A proposition to refer the different departments of the State Constitution to committees, and all matters relating thereto, without debate, was adopted.

A large number of resolutions and amendments were then submitted. One amendment declares that slavery and involuntary servitude shall not exist in Tennessee, except as punishment for crime, and forbids the Legislature from passing any law recognizing property in man. Another confers the privilege of voting upon all male citizens, without regard to color, who shall have paid a poll tax. Another prohibits the credit of the State from being loaned to any association, municipality or corporation, and limits the power of the Legislature to contract debts.

TENNESSEE.

Senator Fowler to the Rescue---A Radical Lie Coppered.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Fowler, of Tennessee, in speaking on the bill to reconstruct Virginia, refuted what he termed an infamous accusation made against the people of Tennessee and the people of the South. He denied that the Southerners were the murderous crew they had been represented. There had been comparatively less violence and crime in the South since the war than in any other section. Instead of going to the South with the halter in one hand and amnesty in the other, as Warner, of Alabama, had proposed, he preferred to strengthen their sentiments and principles of civilization, and to disseminate the blessings of education. He then referred to the political condition of Tennessee, where the Union had been trampled under foot and the Republican party disintegrated, hopelessly lost by the ambitious schemes of unprincipled men.

GOODBYE BRIGHAM.

Salt Lake City Connected with the Outer World by Rail.

NEW YORK, January 11.—A special from Salt Lake says: The celebration of the laying of the last rail of the Utah Central Railroad took place yesterday. Connection is now complete between Salt Lake and the Atlantic and Pacific roads. Business was suspended, and the day observed as a holiday everywhere. People from all parts of the Territory came to attend the celebration. Brigham Young and his apostles, and the bishops of the church, Gentiles and sinners, Jews and Gentiles, participated in the rejoicing. At one o'clock a train arrived, bringing representatives of the Union and Central Pacific road. Major-General Gibbone and the officers of Camp Douglas were present. At two o'clock Brigham Young drove the last spike in the last tie. There was great cheering, and salutes were fired. Elder Woodruff then dedicated the railroad to the Lord.

A FAITHLESS SHEPHERD.

Rev. Mr. Cook "Cooks the Goose" of his Reputation by Elopement.

The Girl's Big Brothers on the Warpath---Slim Chances for the Reverend Gentleman.

NEW YORK, January 11.—The clergyman of this city reported to have eloped with a member of his flock, is Rev. Mr. Cook, of the West Seventh street Methodist Episcopal Church.

The erring divine has heretofore possessed the entire confidence of his flock, but it is feared that his evil course is not of recent origin, for he is believed to have been the prey of black-mailers for some time past, in consequence of his secret indiscretions, and being driven to the wall by their secret importunities, he resolved at last to secure the person of the poor trusting child, and flee forever. He departed on Saturday, leaving letters to his wife and the father of Miss Jones, confessing his crime. Detectives are on the track in several directions. The girl is undoubtedly ruined. Her brothers are on the track, and a bloody tragedy will probably end this painful drama.

THE XLIst CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—*Senate.*—Mr. Sumner gave notice of a bill to authorize the refunding and consolidation of the national debt, to extend banking facilities, and to establish specie payments.

Mr. Howe introduced a bill to more effectually preserve the neutral relations of the United States.

A bill relative to the Hot Springs reservation in Arkansas was amended and passed.

The joint resolution to extend the limits of the port of entry of New Orleans was passed.

A bill to exempt canned and preserved fish from internal tax was passed.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported as a substitute for all propositions relating to the national currency the following bill:

A bill to provide a national currency of coin notes:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That forty-five millions in notes for circulation may be issued to the National Banking Association in addition to the three hundred millions authorized by the 22 section of the act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 4, 1864, and the amount of notes as provided shall be furnished to Banking Associations organized, or to be organized, in those States and Territories having less than their proportion under the apportionment, shall be made as soon as practicable, based upon the census of 1870.

Sec. 2. At the end of each month, after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to report to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount of circulating notes issued to the National Banking Associations during the month, whereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem and return an amount of three per cent. of the temporary loan certificates, issued under the acts of March 21, 1867, and July 25, 1868, not less than the amount of circulating notes so reported; and he may, if necessary, in order to procure presentation of such temporary loan, issue certificates for the redemption and give notice to holders thereof by publication or otherwise. That certain of said certificates, which shall be designated by number, date and amount, and shall cease to bear interest from and after the date of such notice, and that certificates so designated shall no longer be available as any portion of lawful money reserved in possession of any National bank, and after such notice no interest shall be paid on such certificates, and they shall not be counted as part of the reserve of any banking association.

Sec. 3. Upon the deposit of any United States bonds bearing interest payable in gold with the Treasurer of the United States in the manner prescribed in the 16th and 20th sections of the National Currency act, it shall be lawful for the Comptrollers of Currency to issue to the associations making the circulating notes of the different denominations of not less than five dollars equal in amount to ninety per cent. of gold value of bonds deposited, but not exceeding eighty per cent. of their value, which notes shall bear upon their face the promise of the association to which they are issued, and to pay them on presentation at the office of the association in gold or silver coin of the United States, and shall be redeemable upon such presentation in such coin.

Sec. 4. Every National Banking Association formed under the provisions of section 3 of this act, shall at all times keep on hand not less than five per centum of its outstanding circulation in gold or silver coin of the United States, and shall receive at par in payment of debts, the gold notes of every other banking association, which at the time of such payment, shall be redeeming its circulation in gold or silver coin of the United States.

Sec. 5. Every association organized for the purpose of issuing gold notes, as provided in the preceding sections, shall be subject to all the requirements of the national currency act, except the first clause of section 22, which limits the circulation of the national banking association to $300,000,000, the first clause of section 32, which taken in connection with the preceding section, would require the National Banking Association organized in the city of San Francisco, to redeem their circulating notes at par in the city of New York.

The last clause of section 32, which requires every National banking association to receive in payment of debts the notes of every other National banking association at par, provides that in applying the provisions and requirements of said act to the banking associations herein provided for loans of lawful money, and lawful money of the United States shall be held and construed to mean gold or silver coin of the United States.

Mr. Pratt, of Indiana, introduced a bill giving to the State Courts concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts of the United States in cases of maritime contracts and tolls upon navigable rivers and waters above ebb and flow of tide.

Upon the explosion of the morning hour the Virginia bill was again taken up, the question being upon the motion of Mr. Wilson to postpone.

A debate ensued between Messrs. Sumner, Stewart, Trumbull and Yates, as to the necessity of further time for consideration before taking action on the question.

The question being put, the motion was not agreed to; yeas 25, nays 26.

LETTER LIST.

The following is the list of letters remaining in the Memphis Postoffice and not delivered by carriers yesterday.

All letters directed to street and numbers, will be delivered promptly by carriers.

LADIES' LIST.

Alexander mrs A E	Armstead miss L
Booth mrs R	Barbee mrs M M
Backenwell mrs M J	Barber miss N
Bigbee mrs S A	Berry mrs J
Burk miss E	Bean mrs E
Barnes mrs R, col'd	Caldwell mrs F
Corbett mrs M A	Cook mrs J
Clay miss M	Campbell mrs C
De Loach mrs M B	Donnelly mrs J A
Davids mrs S	Frieh miss E
Forsyth mrs J	Farley mrs M E
Ferrell miss M	Gaillard mrs L
Goodloe miss A	Greene mrs L
Higgins mrs A	Hickson miss L J
Irwin mrs C L	Lewis mrs E
Leitch mrs E	Lennon mrs J A
Langhans mrs J	Mitchell miss F
Moseley miss M	Morgan miss J
Nagle miss M A	Naylor miss K
Pelot mrs M P	Palmer mrs S P
Redford miss A H	Raymond miss M
Simms miss H	St Clair miss H
Shelby miss L J	Simmons mrs A L
Sidel mrs	Scott miss C
Seldon mrs E J	Talmadge mrs O H
Talley miss A	Thomas mrs E
Turner mrs C H	Tracy miss M
Walr hrs M	Williams mrs M E
White miss M	Waldran E H

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Avery Col A M	Brush W M	Anderson J
Acars A	Bacom W R	Brown G F A
Branch B	Cullen C	Branch W P
Burk J	Collett W	Crump J W
Clemments Rar	Culley A C	Clay J, col'd
Cox T W	Croften H	Copes W R
Coleman H O	Combes C E	Clarenden W B
Cochran J F	Craig L S	Dunham J
DeGrain R F A	Dodge A L	Dupey P L
Dashill J M	Duncan W R	Davis J
Euret H H	Evans H	Franupton A
Ferguson R C	Ford J P	Ford W T
Flannagan S	Foley T	Graham J C
Glover P	Gilmore F	Green T
Gibson R E	Hopkins F	Harris W R
Hicks capt J T	Harris P jr	Herigan J
Hayward DrC R	Hord T	Hueston A
Hitchorn W L	Hermance H	Hasks I Dr
Johnson A	Jackson J J	Jones S, col'd
Jones J B	Jackson C C	Johnson J
Judson A M	Hinsdale J	Kornedar Dr
Knipe J & Co	Lempkin W D	Love Rev S C
Loud J B	Lyon W A	Lake W H
Little W C	Mayberry J H	Moore J E
Maness W J	Martin F	Maxwell H
Magruder H C	Merritt R	Morton J
Marchand J F	McDonald N D	McCauley W
McConnico J D	McCullum W	McKnight W
McDermott M	Nutt J	Owens A J
Nash C	Perry C	Prophet J
Pibbin M	Pope J S	Pickett J C
Phillips J A	Patrick E	Rodch T J
Rapham J	Rudy R	Riley D F
Raja J	Regan T	Ransone C A
Ralis mr	Shannon P F	Sackville T H
Strandland H J	Sullivan Dr D	Sherman G R
Smith capt C	Skudder J B	Smith F
Sanders D	Taylor S	Thompson H J
Thomas F	Van Valkenburgh W	Vaiz
Watkins J	Westberry F	Wheeler W L
Wiuland R M	West J	Warville G
Wallace W H	White W	

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 11.—Cotton heavy and in buyers' favor; sales 200bales uplands at 29½c.

Flour $5 20@$10. Whisky a shade firmer at $1 29@$1 30. Wheat. No. 2 spring $1 12@1 20. Corn sympathetic for new mixed Western. Pork dull. Coffee active. Sugar firm; Cuba 10½@10¾c. Molasses dull; New Orleans 72@75c.

Dry Goods—Quiet as yet, nor will there be any general opening before a week or two, although light sales are being made to the trade. Prints of high grade lawns, Goods of this class, we quote prints at 11½@12½c. Lawns of first-class makes at 16c; percoles, 20c; cheaper grades of bleachings, 10½@10½c, latter rate for extra makes.

Money.—The officers in the Gold Room were thrown into great confusion this afternoon by the refusal of the Gold exchange Bank, the clearing house of the Gold Room, to clear the contracts which mature to-day. The reason for refusal was, that a leading firm, Marion Bros & Co., who had got 90,000 gold going into bank, refused to deposit the same until a certified check was given them for the currency coming to them. A like case occurred yesterday with the firm of Trevor & Colgate. The bank declined to give the certified check. Marion Bros. and Trevor & Colgate made their contracts because of a want of confidence in the bank. They, as dealers, would be obliged to deposit their gold checks at half-past twelve o'clock, and could not receive money coming to them after half-past twelve, or until all statements had been adjusted. The Gold Exchange went into executive session this afternoon, and resolutions were offered to expel Taxker H. Maroni, of Maroni Bros & Co., for violation of the rules of exchange. The introduction of the resolutions was followed by angry and excited discussion; after which, an a amendment to the resolution was offered, to expel Colgate, of the firm of Trever & Colgate, which was not acted on. The vote of expulsion of Maroni was taken by yeas and nays; whole vote, 186, of which 137 were in favor of expulsion; requisite, two-thirds. After the result was made known, a resolution was passed that clearings through the Gold Exchange Bank be resumed to-morrow; but that all contracts with Maroni Bros. & Co. be thrown out. The excitement in the Gold Room was very great. The money market was very active after the troubles in the gold room bank, and for a time call loans were sharp at 7 per cent currency to 7 per cent coin. Towards the close of bank hours, however, matters were settled and money accessible at legal rates. Discounts quiet at 8@10. The creditors of Richard, Patrick & Co. will grant an extension, and the firm will probably resume business. Sterling dull at 8⅝@8¾. Gold heavy; it opened at 22⅝, fell to 22¼, and closed at 22¾. The carrying rates were 1-32@3-32 per day. Governments steady.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, January 11.—Consols for money 92⅝@92¾. U. S. 5-20's, 57⅞@58; 10-40's, 84¾. Frankfort bonds are 90⅝@90⅞.

PARIS, January 11.—The Bourse is lower and excited. Rentes 73f 95c.

LIVERPOOL, January 11.—Cotton quiet; Uplands 11⅝@11¾d; Orleans, 11⅝@11¾d; sales 9000 bales.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate.

BY virtue of an alias execution to me directed from the Supreme Court of the State of Tennessee, in the case of E. P. Pittman and W. H. Pittman, partners as Pittman & Brother, against W. L. Stewart and M. D. L. Stewart, partners as W. L. Stewart & Brother, issued on a judgment rendered in said Court the 11th day of May, 1869, for the sum of $5563 63, confirming a judgment of the Law Court of Memphis, rendered the 28th day of March, 1867, in favor of said plaintiffs against said defendants, with interest and costs, and to satisfy said execution, Court costs, etc., I will,

On Saturday, February 12, 1870,

During legal hours of sale, in front of the Sheriff's office, on Second street, in Memphis, Tennessee, sell, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described real estate, situated in the county of Shelby, state of Tennessee, designated and described as follows, to-wit: A certain lot in the Butler division of the city of Memphis, being a part of lot No. one (1), in block No. fifteen (15), fronting fifty-eight (58) feet on the east side of DeSoto street, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake where the east line of DeSoto street, running southwardly, enters the Butler Division of the city of Memphis; running thence eastwardly on the Butler dividing line one hundred and fifty-five (155) feet to a stake; thence southwardly and parallel with DeSoto street fifty-eight (58) feet to a stake; thence westwardly and parallel with the first one hundred and fifty-five (155) feet to a stake in the east line of DeSoto street; thence northwardly with the east line of said street fifty-eight (58) feet to the place of beginning.

Also, one other lot about one mile southeast of the city of Memphis, known and designated on the plan of subdivision of A. J. Hayes as lot No. five (5), fronting Falmouth avenue on the west one hundred and seven (107) feet, one-and-a-half (1½) inches, extending back three hundred and fifty-two (352) feet six inches.

Also, the following-named lots in the town of Raleigh, known and designated on the plan of said town as lots Nos. five, six and two (5, 6 and 2), in Block C; said lots, five and six (5 and 6), front each eighty-seven and-a-half (87½) feet on the Memphis and Somerville Turnpike road, running back one hundred and fifty (150) feet; lot No. two (2) is one hundred and seventy-two-and-a-half (172½) feet square, lying northwest and adjoining lot No. five (5).

Also, the following described lands, situated on the waters of Wolf river, on the east side thereof, and on both sides of the Raleigh and LaGrange Railroad, being in three parcels or tracts, and containing, in the aggregate, one hundred and ninety-one and-a-half (191½) acres, bounded and designated as follows, to-wit: The first of said tracts being in range seven (7), sections two and three (2 and 3) of the Eleventh (11) Surveyor's District: Beginning at a red-bud stump, with one hickory pointer, the southwest corner of the original tract; thence north thirteen (13) chains and ninety (90) links to a stake, with blackgum and poplar pointers on the bank of a branch; thence east five (5) chains to a stake and blackgum; thence north fifty (50) links to stake, five (5) links north of a beech marked "C. C.;" thence east eleven (11) chains to a stake, two dogwood and whiteoak pointers; thence south fourteen (14) chains and forty (40) links to a stake and pointers; thence west twenty-one (21) chains to the beginning, containing twenty-nine and-a-half (29½) acres. The second of said tracts adjoins the land last above described, is in range seven (7), sections two and three (2 and 3), bounded as follows: Beginning in section three (3), at John M. Curry's east corner on William Lawrence's line, at a stake and stone, marked "J. M. C.," a sweetgum and blackgum pointers; thence west sixty (60) poles to said Curry's corner, a stake and elm marked "J. M. C.," persimmon, ash and ironwood pointers; thence south with said Curry's line, passing his corner at ninety-two (92) poles, in all one hundred and sixty (160) poles to a small hickory, one pole south of a whitoak marked "C. H.," three hickory and whitoak pointers; thence east sixty (60) poles to a stake, one pole six links southeast of a redoak marked "G. R.," two hickory and sweetgum pointers on William Lawrence's west boundary line; thence north one hundred and sixty (160) poles with his line to the beginning, containing sixty (60) acres, more or less. The third of said tracts is in range seven (7), section two (2), bounded as follows: Beginning at a whitoak marked "A. B.," one hickory north two (2) chains sixty-six (66) links to a stake, four (4) links north of which is an elm marked "W. S.," with two (2) whitoak pointers; thence west twenty-five (25) chains to a stake, whitoak and hickory and poplar pointers; th